The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864. Vol. 37: No. 40

The Bedford Inquirer

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PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

U. H. AKERS,
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Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoiniug counties.
Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.
Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALEX. KING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.,
April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph,s on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.
Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

JOHN LUTZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, bounties, back pay, pensions, &c., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.
Office with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., on Juliana Street, Bedford Pa.
August 19th, 1864.—tf.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.,
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
G. W. Rupp, O. E. Shannon, F. Benedict.
apr. 15, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.
Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.
He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury,

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.
Aug. 5, 1864.—tf.

C. N. HICKOK
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—ft.

UNION HOTEL.
VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,
West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.
A splendid **Livery Stable** attached. [ap'r 64.

THE BEGINNING.

ELECTION of M'CLELLAN!

PENDLETON, VALLANDIFHAM,

Vice President. Secretary of War.

ARMISTICE!

FALL OF WAGES!

NO MARKET FOR PRODUCE!

Pennsylvania a Border State!

INVASHN! CIVIL WAR! ANARCHY!

DESPOTISM!!

THE END.

ON TO VICTORY!

UNION MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA! but five days remain to prepare for the great National struggle with those who pronounce the war a "failure," and demand that our victorious armies should be arrested to give a "cessation of hostilities" to exhausted traitors. The time is short, the moments golden, the issue vital—fraught indeed with the destiny of the Republic.

With such a cause neutrality is impossible, indifference criminal. With our gallant armies victorious on almost every field; with treason exhausted in its resources, broken in its credit, its despairing armies decimated by desertion, and field after field, and State after State surrendered to the heroic armies of the Union, the great work of preserving our government now and for all time is well nigh accomplished. "They have robbed the cradle and the grave" says the invincible Grant, and their last hope is the success of the Peace candidate at the next election!

Loyal men! ponder well the significant language of your great chieftains. You who have given your sons and brothers to vindicate the integrity of the government against the murderous assaults of traitors; who have given freely of your treasures, and mourned the bereavements with which you have been shadowed by a wanton war, turn not now upon the faithful warriors you have sent to the front and cloud their crimsoned fields and their wounds with shame, and the graves of their martyred comrades with dishonor. Their sacred sacrifices are well nigh fulfilled; their mission about to be completed—not by a humiliating surrender to our barbarous foes, but by the crowning triumph of the Union armies and the utter overthrow of treason.

From the Valley we hear the fresh notes of victory, giving us promise of safety to our long distracted and plundered borders, and weaving another chaplet in the wreath of honored and enduring Peace. The ever triumphant Sheridan has again discomfited our vandal foes, and sent them "whirling" back upon the land they have desolated by crime. Shall these triumphs be voted "failures?"—shall these victories be wasted by resting over the graves of our noble sons sacrificed to preserve our free institutes, and conceding a "cessation of hostilities?" Every dictate of patriotism, of humanity, of honor, and of safety forbids it. When traitors yield obedience to the laws—the same to which we yield willing obedience—the war will be be ended, and ended with honor to our living and to our dead, and with honor to the Republec.

UNION MEN! *Let there be a rally along the whole line!* Pennsylvania has declared for the Union by over eleven thousand; but it is due to the gallant army that has given us victory and preserved our government, that loyal men at home shall protect the rear while they protect us in the front. The home vote of Pennsylvania *can* and WILL declare for Liberty and Law—for Lincoln and the Union, and let no man falter or hesitate because the result is certain. The more decisive is the verdict for the government, the sooner we shall reach Peace, the more thoroughly will the laws be vindicated, and the more overwhelming will be the discomfiture and despair of traitors in the field. Their last hope will vanish as the North with one voice declares that there shall be no degrading compromise with prejured traitors, to give fresh life for mad ambition to crimson new fields in our future history.

Ohio, Indiana and Maryland send us words of cheer. They have spoken and sent deep and deadly the thrust into the very vitals of our Country's foes. Let one and all make common cause with them; let us join hearts and hands to give Victory to Right—Peace by Union and Freedom to this fairest of man's inheritance. Forward, Loyal Men! The hour of final triumph seems just at hand, and let us greet and strengthen every hope that beats for Union and Law, and drive into utter confusion and dishonor, the faithless men who would bring shame to our brave soldiery, disaster to our government, and anarchy to thirty millions of people On to Victory!—*Franklin Repository.*

The dying words of the gallant Birney were—"*Keep your eyes on the flag boys!*" His last act was to vote the Union ticket, and his last sentence was in happy harmony with his heroism on the field and his fidelity to his cause. Can men who love their Nationality vote to libel the fame of our chieftains and their brave soldiers, by endorsing the treachery of Chicago which declares the war a "failure?" Should the grave of a Birney be blotted with dishonor by humiliating concession to our vandal foes? If so, vote the Chicago ticket.

There is not a draft made for men that is not necessitated by the treachery of the Democratic party. It has declared the war a "failure" and strengthened the foes of the government to perseverance in their murderous work. Their last hope, says Grant, is the election of the Peace ticket at the next election! Shall traitors be thus cheered in their work of death?

Who gave us a crushing debt and oppressive taxes? The Democratic party—the parent of treason, the author of this wanton war, and now the last cope of our Country's foes! Shall it be restored to power? A loyal people have declared in thunder tones that it shall not consummate its treachery by betraying the government at the feet of traitors.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

President Lincoln, in answer to a serenade from loyal Marylanders on the night of the 18th, spoke as follows:

"I am notified that this is a compliment paid me by the loyal Marylanders resident in this district. I infer that the adoption of the new Constitutiou for the State furnishes the occasion, and that, in your view, the extirpation of slavery constitute the chief merit of the new Constitution.

"Most heartily do I congratulate you and Maryland, and the nation and the world upon the event. I regret that it did not occur two years sooner, which I am sure would have saved to the nation more money than would have met all private loss incident to the measure. But it has come at last, and I sincerely hope its friends may fully realize all their anticipations of good from it, and that its opponents may, by its effects, be agreeably and profitably disappointed.

"A word upon another subject. Something said by the Secretary of State, in his recent speech at Auburn, has been construed by some into a threat that, if I shall be beaten at the election, I will, between then and the end of my constitutional term, do what I may be able to ruin the Government.—Others regard the fact that the Chicago Convention adjourned, not *sine die*, but to meet again if called to do so by a particular individual, as the intimation of a purpose that, if their nominee shall be elected, he will at once seize the control of the Government. I hope the good people will permit themselves to suffer no uneasineess on this point.

I am struggling to maintain the Government, not to overthrow it. I am struggling especially to prevent others from overthrowing it. I therefore say that, if I shall live, I shall remain President until the 4th of next March, and that whoever shall be constitutionally elected therefor, in November, shall be duly installed as President on the 4th of March; and that in the internal I shall do my utmost that whoever is to hold the helm for the next voyage shall start with the best possible chance to save the ship.

"This is due to the people, both on principle and under the Constitution. Their will, constitutionally expressed, is the ultimate law for all. If they should deliberately resolve to have immediate peace, even at the loss of their country and their liberties, I know not the power or the right to resist them. It is their own business, and they must do as they please with their own. I believe, however, they are still resolved to preserve their country and their liberty, and in this office or out I am resolved to stand by them.

I may add that in this purpose to save the country and its liberties, no classes of people seem so nearly unanimous as the soldiers in the field and the seamen afloat. Do they not have the hardest of it? Who should quail while they do not?—God bless the soldiers and seamen, with all their brave commanders."

SPEECH BY HON. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Hon. Andrew Johnson made a speech at Louisville on Thursday evening last, in which he said:

I say let the Government go on, and slavery get along the best it can. Give me my country, and, if need be, let all else go. If slavery gets in the way, it must get out and go down. Let "niggers" go, if they get in the way of putting down treason. Before the rebellion I was for sustaining the Government without slavery, withot regard to a particular institution. Institutions must be subordinate, and the Government must be supreme.

Slavery is no longer a local, but an itinerant institution, going around just where it pleases. Slavery is demoralized, and the slaves are becoming practically free. It is fast settling itself. Practical emancipation is the order of the day throughout Tennessee and Kentucky. As soon as law and order is restored, and these states get out of the transition from slavery to freedom, black labor will be much more profitable to them than ever before. I pay my former slaves every week, and they work far better than they used to. Slavery is a slow, tardy, inacive, inert, and wasteful system of labor.

Black labor, emancipated in all the southern states, will eventually prove more profitable, than it ever was while enslaved. These broad acres have been worked long enough by a few lords and great gangs of slaves.

The talk about "nigger equality" is all humbug. I have seen more of it in the south than I have in the north. In my opinion freedom will not make negroes any worse, and will result in their advancement.

The pseudo democratic party is the rebel party of the United States, composed in major part of the rebels and lurking traitors in our midst, who are as much engaged in the attempted overthrow of the Government as the traitors under Jeff. Davis. The point of its leaders and ruling members is power, and their intention is to give aid and comfort to Jeff. Davis & Co., and their armies. They are the allies and friends of Jeff. Davis, giving him all possible aid and comfort in keeping up the rebellion, in resisting the supremacy of the Constitution and laws over the entire United States. Their platform looks one way, their tickets head another, and their tickets tail another.

I know Mr. McClellan well. He falls far below mediocrity—a very nice little gentleman. When you try to get hold of and grip him, he is so small you cant find him. He's so little there's no place to whip him on. Whatever there is of him is nothing but what Mr. Lincoln has made him. If any part of the war is a "failure" it is that part which was conducted by McClellan. Talk about failure now, when General Sherman has penetrated the heart of the rebellion, and holds it in his grasp!

Mr. Lincoln has proved himself a patriot above all party. Whatever he has done has been to defend and preserve the Constitution and the Government. If he has in aught violated the Constitution, he has done it on the principle of self-preservation, to save the life of the nation and rescue the Constitution itself from utter destruction. His sole object has been to save what his country's enemies would destroy.

Re-elect Mr. Lincoln, and this diabolical, infernal, hell-born, hell-bound rebellion is well nigh at an end. It will carry terror and dismay into the traitors' conclaves and the traitors camps. Jeff. Davis will stand more terrified than did Macbeth before Macduff. Our armies will be encouraged and inspired, and our nation will be redeemed and regenerated.

Fight Jeff. Davis and this rebellion to death.—The best way to have peace is to conquer rebellion and to hang traitors. Not half enough of traitors have been arrested. All arrested should be tried for treason and if convicted hung. This goverment can't live while traitors and treason are in the supremacy. Conquer peace, and unless the rebels come forward and ackowledge submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, confiscate traitors' property and hang them for their treason. Make the Constitution and laws supreme, and treason and traitors odious.

A VERDICT.

McClellan was appointed at the commencement of this war, by the Republican Governor of Ohio, a Major General, to organize the militia of that State for the purpose of defence. Subsequently he was appointed by a Republican President a Major General in the Regular Army, from the State of Ohio. His status, in this war, therefore, is that of a man owing his position to the State of Ohio. Well, he has been nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and at the very first chance Ohio gets, she turns her back upon him in the most emphatic and unmistakable manner. Her recent election is an expression of sublime contempt for him and his aspirations. To make the rebuke the more striking, she last year defeated his friend and adviser, Vallandigham, in the most overwhelming style; and this year, his associate on the ticket, Pendleton, long a member of Congress from Ohio, and still a resident of Cincinnati, receives the same reward.

Thus Ohio clears her skirts of all complicity with this copperhead ticket. Cincinnati never gave so signal a majority as she has just done against Pendleton. She is determined, as Ohio is, that no responsibility shall attach to her for this abominable Chicago contrivance to humble the standard of the republic in the dust. And while this is the case with regard to Ohio, McClellan suffers equally in his birth-place, Philadelphia. Last year she closed her ears against his letter appealing on behalf of his friend, Judge Woodward, and gave a memorable majority against him and his associates, This year she increases her majority. Her recreant son is no source of pride to the old cradle of liberty. In the year 1776 a nobler child than McClellan was borne here. It was christened the United States of America. Liberty stood godmother to it, and Washington godfather. Philadelphia has too much love for that priceless offspring to feel any regard for such an infinitely reduced specimen of human greatness as McClellan, and she has repudiated him forever. Thus rejected by his birth place and by the state to which he owes his position, he appropriately seeks refuge in Gotham.—*Phila. North American.*

HE WAS NOT THERE.

We take the following article from the Philadelphia North *American:*

The battle of Rich Mountain was fought in Western Virginia by General Rosecrans, and resulted in a glorious victory. McClellan was the commander of that department, and was to have arrested the flight of the discomfitted foe, but—*he was not there.*

The battle of Ball's Bluff was fought by Colonel Baker, under orders from General Stone, by direction of General McClellan, who planned all the manoeuvres of Stone and McCall; it might have been successful had the General-in-Chief examined the ground and made adequate preparations, but—*he was not there.*

The blockade of the Potomac by the rebels occasioned great annoyance to the government, and added materialy to the national debt by enhancing the prices of subsistence. It might have been raised, and preparations were concerted for that purpose several times between the army and navy, and the fleet was ready, as also were the troops, except McClellan—*he was not there.*

The city of Norfolk, with all its immense naval facilities, was a desirable point for us, and several efforts were made to get McClellan to take it although in vain. At length President Lincoln in person got up an expedition and headed it, by which Norfolk was captured without the knowledge of McClellan for—*he was not there.*

The battle of Williamsburg was fought by our army, under disastrous circumstances, in consequence of our ignorance of the ground and the rebel works, and having no commander-in-chief. Each division fought on its own hook, and there was no plan of battle. McClellan should have been in command, but—*he was not there.*

So it was, too, at Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, and the reason was that as McClellan was occupied with political intrigues when he should have been busy with military duties—*he was not there.*

A NEW DEVELOPMENT OF PEACE PRINCIPLES.

The notorious Vallandigham addressed a meeting of his sworn vassals at Sydnes, Ohio, on the 24th ult., in which he urged them to support McClellan, and gave them this cogent, and to them convincing inducement. Speaking of the President., he says, "his head, and the heads of those around him, would come to the block."

We have here an undisguised declaration that in the event of McClellan's election the work of butchery is to begin. The President and his immediate advisers are to be the first victims, but every man who has been prominent in his devotion to the Union may expect to find his name in the list of those doomed to the block. This is the language of men who talk of peace, and who denounces as tyrannical an administration that offers no hindrance to the proclamation of an era of murder, in case the prospective butcher can succeed in the Presidential election.

The Chicago platform pronounces the war bu "four year's of failure" and demands "an immediate cessation of hostilities." Mr. Stephens, the rebel Vice President, greets the platform in the following poetic strain of exstatic joy—"*Hail holy light, offspring of Heaven!*" Naturally enough for a rebel chief thus to go wild with delight over the work of Clement C. Vallandigham. Will a loyal people thus hail the work of a traitor thus endorsed by one of the chief conspirators, who have wantonly plunged us into war to destroy the best government of the earth?

A SOUTHREN PEACE!

DEMOCRATS!

BE NOT DECEIVED WITH THE IDEA THAT THE REBEL LEADERS WILL WILLINGLY CONSENT TO A RESTORATION OF THE UNION.

In the Rebel Official Report of the interview between JEFFERSON DAVIS and MESSRS. JAQUES and GILLMORE, DAVIS dismissed them with the declaration—

"THAT THE SEPARATION OF THE STATES was an accomplished fact; that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiation except by virtue of his office as President of an Independent Confederacy; and ON THIS BASIS ALONE must proposals be made to him."

In his last message to the Rebel Congress, JEFFERSON DAVIS, in speaking of peace, discribes

"THE ONLY PEACE POSSIBLE BETWEEN US—a peace which, recognizing the impassable gulf which now divides us, may leave the two people separately to recover from the injuries inflicted on both by the causeless war now waged gainst us."

In a Speech to the Legislature of Mississippi, Dec. 26, 1862, JEFFERSON DAVIS said—

"AFTER WHAT HAS HAPPENED the last two years, my only wonder is, that we consented to live so long a time in association with such miscreants. Were it ever proposed to enter again into a Uinion with such a people, I could no more consent to do it than to trust myself in a den of thieves."

DEMOCRATS! Are you prepared to legalize Secession, to recognize the Independent Sovereignty of the States, ane thus to perpetuate Revolution and Civil Strife? If not, Vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and thus secure the only sure Peace.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY!

The object of the Southern Rebellion and of its Northern allies, is to render Slavery universal.—Under the name of Democracy, they seek to deprive labor of all its right.

READ WHAT THE LEADERS SAY;

"The theory of free labor is a delusion. Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man, WHITE OR BLACK."—*De Bow's Southern Review.*

"The enslavement of the laborer is right in itself, and does not depend upon difference of complexion."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

"Slavery, BLACK or WHITE, is right and necessary."—*Fitzhugh's Sociology for the South.*

"Policy and humanity alike forbid the extension the of evils of free labor to new peoples and coming generations."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

"Make the laboring man a slave, and he would be far better of."—*Fitzhugh's Sociology.*

"The hand that is familiar with the plough handle should never be permitted to touch a ballot."—*John C. Calhoun.*

"Providence has so ordered our internal relations as to make Negro Slavery an incalcuable blessing to us."—*George W. Woodward.*

"Even here, in our happy land of universal suffrage, how does it appear that 'ALL MEN ARE BORN EQUAL?' The proposition is a sheer absurdity. All men are born UNEQUAL. And their freedom is as unreal as their equality."—*Bishop Hopkins, Democratic Edition.*

Thus the "Democrats," North and South, pronounce free society a failure, and free labor a curse. Slavery is a blessing to be extended over all men who labor, whether black or white.

As in the Past.

"Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union."—Democratic Platform.

The Union came to an end during a "Democratic" Administration "in the past."

The conspiracy against the Union culminated in a "Democratic" Cabinet "in the past"

The President, through whose vacillation and imbecility, not to say treachery and connivance, the South opened their war against the Union, was a "Democrat" of "the past." His name is James Buchanan.

Ex-President John Tyler was an open and avowed rebel against the Uuion, and was a "Democrat of "the past."

Ex-President Pierce, who remains on exeellent terms with his old ("Democrat") Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, and has not lifted a finger or a word in aid of the National Government, is a "Democrat" of "the past."

Ex-Vice President Breckinridge is a Major-General in the rebel army, and a "Democrat" of "the past."

Vice President Aaron Burr was a traitor and a "Democrat" in "the past.

Vice President John C. Calhoun, the father of secession, was a "Democrat" "in the past."

Jeff. Davis himself, his Cabinet officers and his Generals, and nearly every conspicious, influential or active leader in the rebel army, are "Democrats" "of the past."

We greatly over-estimate the virtue, patriotism and inteligence of our people if they give the "Democratic party" an opportunity to "adhere to the Union in the future as in the past," at this particular juncture.

Who gave us secession and with it war? Thirteen Democratic Governors and legislatues produced the secession of the thirteen States, and a brave Union army has rescued half them back to the Old flag. Have they not given us enough of desolation and death?

Coffroth voted against providing means to pay the soldiers, and maintained his consistency by voting against extending the right of suffrage to them. We now have the sequel in the soldiers maintaining their consistency and casting three-fourths of their vote against Coffroth, and electing Gen. Koontz to Congress. Bad for Coffroth, but good for the soldiers!

Would you vote to restore the government to the Democratic party, under whose fostering care Treason became mighty, and under whose administration it culminated in wicked war, and has loaded us with debt and staggered us with taxes? Democracy gave us treason—it gave birth to it, nursed it, and cherished it until it made a Nation mourn. Can the perfidious author of this war gives us honorable and enduring Peace?

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. Hooker spoke as follows on Wednesday week, to an assembly in Indianapolis:

"FELLOW CITIZEES—I do not come here to participate in but to witness merely the ceremonies of dedication. I thank you sincerely for your expression of kind feeling and esteem for me, but I do not deserve such manifesitations. They belong of right to the brave men who have been with me and shared with me the danger and glory of battle, your sons and brothers. The honors are theirs more than mine, and when the oistory of this war is writen its true heroes will be found in the ranks. Generals some times fail; the men never fail.—Their loyalty and devotion to the flag are as earnest to-day as when they left their homes. There is no faltering there. If, by any change, there should be a dishonorable peace patched up, the soldiers of the army will not regard it. They intend to see the war out, and witness the death and burial of the rebellion. This determination is well known to the conspirators. They know they cannot whip our army. But they have another hope. There is something behind. They hope that their friends at the North will defeat us at the ballot box. Can they do it? (Loud cries of 'Never!' 'Never!') The only hope of success on the part of the rebels is to undermine us in the rear. I have had some grave doubts of Indiana, but since I have been among you I have none."

General McClellan gets about eight thousand dollars a year from the United States treasury for doing nothing; yet Copperheads cry out against high taxes. Why don't the Peace General resign?

Army Correspondence.

Sword Presentation, Speeches, &c.

CAMP 55TH REGT. P. V., CHAPMAN'S FARM, Va., October 21, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—

You will please insert in your columns the following remarks which were made on the occasion of presenting a sword, sash and belt to 2d Lieut. Hezekiah Hammer, of Co. K, 55th P. V. The language breathed forth in these addresses needs no comment. They are plain and forcible so far as patriotism and devotion to country are concerned.—Lieut. Hammer, it will be remembered, has fully shared the dangers and trials of his comrades throughout this arduous campaign, and hence they were well prepared to form an opinion as regards his worth, patriotism and courage. The sword, sash and belt were purchased from a fund raised by voluntary subscription among the members of Co. K, 55th P. V. The presentation was made by Corp. Thomas Leach in the following address:

LIEUT. HAMMER: In behalf of my fellow comrades and myself, members of Co. K, we unite in presenting you this sword, sash, &c., in token of our esteem for you and our appreciation of the efforts you have put forth to sustain the glorious cause in which we have in common an equal interest at stake. In transferring sword, Lieutenant, to your custody we feel assured that you will never employ it but in the cause of justice and in defence of your country. We feel that we can always rely upon the fidelity, courage and unswerving patriotism that you have been wont to exhibit during the past. It was the lot of many of us to be associated with you in the trials and conflicts of the past, and we take this occasion to bear testimony to your entire willingness to do your duty faithfully, in the most trying situations.—We have shared the dangers and hardships, the privations and sufferings of this campaign together and we feel in conferring this tribute of our respect that we are bestowing it upon one who is well worthy of it and has merited the reward. And it is our sincere wish that God may bless you with health and that you may return to your home, with the return of peace to our country, to cheer and gladden the hearts of all your relations and friends around you.

Lieut. Hammer's reply:

FELLOW COMRADES: You have my thanks for the respect you entertain towards me, in presenting me with this sword. I thank you for the confidence you repose in me in thus entrusting to my care and keeping this beautiful gift. I can only say that I have done no more than my duty through the campaign which is now tending to a close. I came out with you as a private, determined to do my duty as far as possible, and now, as it seems to be the desire of you all that I should assume the rank I now hold, I shall to the best of my ability discharge my duties toward you and to my country. I shall try to use this sword in the defence of my country, to vindicate her honor and sustain her in this her hour of trial, and I never will, so long as I have remaining vigor to wield it, surrender it basely to the foe. It shall be my earnest endeavor to employ it, as I did my musket, in the maintenance of the best and most beneficent government ever instituted by man, or the sun ever shone upon. I shall never ask you to go where I would not go, or face any danger which I am not willing to brave myself. Comrades, in accepting this gift I feel that I have assumed a new responsibility, and I promise you that I shall always prize it as the most valuable of all my treasures. It shall serve to remind me, should I be so fortunate as to survive this struggle, of your kindness and generous confidence in me in future years and I assure you I shall feel happy at all times to reciprocate your friendship. D. W. R.

List of Casualties

In Co. "E," 76th Regt., P. V., since the opening of the campaign of 1864, in Virginia.

AT CHESTER HEIGHTS, May 7.—Wounded.—Corp. Levi Agnew, fore arm, severe; Chas. Caldwell, foot, severe; David Johnson, arm, severe, since dead; John Leader, shoulder, severe; Preston Miller, leg, flesh; Jacob Peterman, leg; John E. Lemon, missing.

AT DRURY'S BLUFFS, May 14—Killed.—Wm. Demmings; Chas. McCoy; Gabriel Vasthinder. Wounded—Alex. Bollinger, hand; John Charleston, foot; Jas. Leary, breast, severe; Jos. Long, hand; Uriah Mills, hand; M. B. Smith, breast, severe; Samuel Stott, hand; Andrew Miller, May 16, hand.

AT COLD HARBOR, June 1—Wounded.—Corp. J. F. Cypher, leg, severe; Corp. W. F. Fahnestock, foot; Color Corp. Theodore Klahre, face, severe; John Fetter, hand; Wilber Lyon, leg, severe.

NEAR PETERSBURG, July 5—Wounded.—Wm. M. Lynn, hip, severe; John T. Eckles, July 25, face; S. Warner, July 27, face, severe; 1st Segt. R. P. Pilkington, July 30, arm; Sergt. A. C. Bennett, July 30, hand; Chas. B. Lindsey, July 30, chin.

AT DEEP BOTTOM—Wounded.—1st Segt. R. P. Pilkington, Aug. 14, arm, severe; 2d Segt. L. Smith, Aug. 16, contusion, severe; H. H. Nulton, Aug. 16, shoulder; John T. Eckle, Aug. 16, missing; Benj. F. Malin, Aug. 16, missing.

W. P. B.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
MORTON McMICHAEL.
T. CUNNINGHAM.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1—Robert P. King,	13—Elias P. Hale,
2—G. Morrison Coates,	14—Charles H. Shriner,
3—Henry Bumm,	15—John Wister,
4—William H. Kern,	16—David M Conaughy,
5—Barton H. Jenks,	17—David W. Woods,
6—Charles M. Runk,	18—Isaac Benson,
7—Robert Parke,	19—John Patton,
8—William Taylor,	20—Samuel B Dick,
9—John A. Hiestand,	21—Everard Bierer,
10—Richard H. Coryell,	22—John P. Penny,
11—Edward Haliday,	23—Ebenezer McJunkin,
12—Charles F. Reed,	24—John W. Blanchard.

We reprint the address of the State Committee. Let it again be read, and its suggestions carried out.

Read the speech of Jefferson Davis, printed in this paper. It is the appeal of a falling man for a falling cause.

A BEAUTIFUL PRICE OF RASCALITY.

COPPERHEAD DESPERATION.

We learn, that the Copperheads have distributed a flaming placard throughout certain portions of this county, announcing that immediately after the Presidential election a draft for one million men would be ordered. This is infamous, and the parties guilty of the fraud, should be brought to speedy justice. We call upon our friends to mark the men who circulated such cowardly slanders upon the Government. We say this knowingly, that no draft is contemplated.

ARMY FRAUDS.

It is an old dodge for a thief when pursued to join in the cry "stop thief," "stop thief" and bellow it out most lustily of all the throng. Just so this great cry of "fraud and force in the army," which the Copperheads have been vociferating, seems to have been for the purpose of directing attention from their own rascality. The most enormous frauds have providentially been detected at Baltimore. It seems that Edward Donahoe, Edward Newcomb, a man by the name of Ferry, and others, have for the past two weeks been engaged in forging fraudulent votes to be used in the New York Election. They had regular blanks for soldiers votes printed; one man filled up the blanks, another copied the soldiers name, a third copied the name of the officers, &c., several store boxes of such votes had already been sent. They were found engaged at this work on Sunday afternoon. Donahoe has pleaded guilty and it is probable that his patriotic efforts in behalf of giving the soldiers votes will result in his dancing on nothing with a rope round his neck.

This is a beautiful specimen of "FREEDOM OF ELECTION AT ALL HAZARDS."

NOT TRUE.

We are informed that the Abolitionists are circulating a story in the army to the effect that Gen McClellan was opposed to granting soldiers the right to vote. This is false—utterly false—and was invented merely to make votes for Lincoln.—*Gazette.*

Whether Gen. McClellan was or was not opposed to granting soldiers a right to vote we know not. We do not remember to have seen any expression of opinion on the subject; and we are satisfied that the man who wrote the paragraph above knows nothing about it. It is part of the systematic fabrication and falsification of facts in which the *Gazette* habitually indulges.

But we do know; the Copperheads, whose candidate Gen. McClellan has degraded himself by becoming, were to a man opposed to soldiers suffrage. The entire vote of the party in this State was thrown against the amendments to the Constitution. The Editor of the *Gazette* worked hard all election day to that end, and voted himself against it.

The impudent assurance and audacity in lying, which these men display in their efforts to get the soldiers to vote their ticket, would be laughable were it not for the serious crisis through which our Nation is passing.

"Gen. McClellan, was in favor of giving the soldiers a right to vote!" ah, indeed! when and where and how did he show it? Publish the proof if you please. Probably the next statement will be that the Copperheads generaliy, and the *Gazette* clique in particular, were in favor of soldiers voting.

"LET THEM COUNT US OUT IF THEY DARE."

The Democrats elect their candidtes and the Abolition ballot-box stuffers and army agents "count them out." We will settle this matter after the Presidential election. Let them "count us out," if they dare. As sure as heaven bends above, if Lincoln is re-elected by fraud, there will be a day of reckoning. Never mind! The Democratic National Convention has not adjourned *sine die.*

We find the above elegant extract in the *Gazette* of last week. That frauds have frequently been perpetrated at elections, we have no doubt. In the adjoining county of Cambria a few years ago, in Washington township, on the line of the Portage Rail Road, then under the control of a democratic Canal Board, more democratic votes were polled than there were voters of both parties in the township. The fraudulent votes were proven on investigation in court to have been over three hundred, and *all on the Democratic side!* The election board, *all Democrats*, acted without being sworn,

Every one remembers candle-box Calhoun; and no one whose character for truth is worth a snuff will now question the assertion that most stupendous frauds occurred all through Kansas under Buchanan's administration.

It is notorious that in certain strong democratic districts in the large cities fraudulent votes, particularly of unnaturalized foreigners, have heretofore, been frequent. It is probable that thousands of fraudulent votes will swell the democratic majority this fall in New York City.

Nor do we claim that all rascality in this particular can be laid at the door of the democratic party. Unquestionably, however, the greater part of it can; and this probably, for the reason that unprincipled politicians, some of whom, unfortunately belong to every party, find in that party most readily and abundantly the material with which to work their frauds.

Under the Constitution and the laws the means for the correction of election frauds are provided in the Judiciary. If Mr. Meyers or any other candidate of his party believes himself to have obtained a majority of the legal votes cast at the election, he is entitled to a fair hearing by the court, which will give the matter a patient investigation, and will throw out every fraudulent vote, both at home and in the army. All of which the editor of the *Gazette* very well knows.

Why then such a paragaph as that we quote? And the same kind of threatening has occurred again and again in the *Gazette.*

These leaders of the copperheads are bent on rule or ruin. They see in the October elections the hand writing on the wall—"MENE MENE TEKEL UPHARSIN" *Thou art weighed in the balance, and art found wanting.* Pennsylvania, Ohio, Marylandand Indiana, have sealed their doom. But the mass of the democrats of Bedford County have too much good sense, we hope, to de beguiled into illegal acts by these reckless political schemers, whose whole desire is that they shall hold offices for themselves. The whole aim of the *Gazette* clique seems to be to cry fraud, and urge the people to acts of violence, in the event of the defeat which they cannot but foresee.

"The Democratic National Convention has not adjourned *sine die!*" Pshaw! Neither has the HARTFORD CONVENTION. It adjourned some fifty years ago, to meet at the call of its president, and it has not met yet, unless indeed it met again at Chicago last August.

FREEMEN OF BEDFORD COUNTY!

TO THE RESCUE ONCE MORE!!

The copperheads have reduced their exultations over imaginary victories gained to the narrow limits of Bedford County. Why is this? Simply because our friends allowed them to obtain a temporary advantage. Because our vote was not properly secured. Nothing else. Thereupon they set up a vociferous shout to cover up their terrible defeat upon the popular vote every where but here, where they threaten with fire and sword and blood every man who does not vote the nasuating copperhead ticket. Many of our peaceable, and quiet citizens were intimidated and kept away from the polls, while the arrant copperhead cowards, who have not courage enough to fight an open and avowed foe, who wantonly and wickedly assails our flag, and endeavors to destroy our nationality, stay at home the terror of inoffensive citizens, and the especial fright of old women and children. We vote them a crown of copperheads and our prayer is they may ever have to wear them.

We are gratified, however, to say, that we do not see the *great* victory for copperheadism in Bedford county, and let us, for a few moments, examine the facts. Coffroth, two years ago, had 642 majority over McPherson; now he has 679, making a slight gain over Koontz of 28 votes on the vote of 1862 for McPherson. Is this awful? Is this prodigious? Since then we have sent at least 600 of our voting population to the field, which will average three republicans to one copperhead. If any one doubts this let him examine the returns in the Prothonotary's office. If that is too laborious, let him examine the soldiers' vote as reported in this paper this week. By a close scrutiny of the home vote he will learn that there has been a falling off of 984 on the vote for Governor last fall, of which the republicans lose 690 and the copperheads 294, as near as we can get at it, and this falling off is principally in republican districts as will be seen by the following table:

REPUBLICAN DISTRICTS.

	Rep. vote, 1863.	Loss, 1864.	Cop. vote, 1863.	Loss, 1864.	Gain.
Bloody Run,	57	5	28	8	
Broad Top,	140	23	72		7
Hopewell,	118	34	63	15	
Monroe,	169	57	115	11	
Providence E.	142	49	54	21	
Providence W.	131	52	42	3	
Union,	166	60	153	17	
Woodberry, M.	211	73	143	37	
Woodberry, S.	148	68	124	33	
	1282	421	775	145	

COPPERHEAD DISTRICTS.

	Rep. vote, 1863.	Loss, 1864.	Cop. vote. 1863.	Loss, 1864.	Gain.
Bedford Bor.	108	9	107		22
Bedford Tp.	130	13	243	16	
Colerain,	88	24	158	12	
Cumberland Val.	56	19	179	13	
Harrison,	69	16	85	7	
Juniata,	67	30	182	12	
Liberty,	108	35	105		5
Londonderry,	53	14	106	14	
Napier,	139	28	171	26	
Schellsburg Bor.	26	1	51	3	
Snake Springs,	53	17	86	22	
Southampton,	64	25	211	27	
St. Clair,	187	37	217	31	
	1148	269	1929	183	34
	1282	421	775	145	
Totals,	2430	690	2704	328	

From this deduct the copperhead gain in three districts and we have the actual number which were not out—294. Is it not apparent, then, to any one that a great number of the republican vote was not out? Take the three Townships of Union, Middle and South Woodberry, and the aggregate vote is 201 less than it was one year ago. Will any one have the hardihood to say that our vote was all out in these precincts? There is then a falling off in three districts of two-fifths of our vote, and we hear of no changes. We could cite other instances, but we commend the figures. It is true that a large number of men have gone to the army, but fully one half of those that have gone within the year were under twenty-one years of age. This estimate may be a little too high, yet it approximates the real figures. East Providence has sent a larger number of men to the field in proportion to her population than any other township in the county, and yet our majority was only reduced 28. It is a fact not to be disputed that where a large number of republicans have gone to the army a propostionate number of democrats have gone. This accounts for the loss of 126 copperhead votes in republican districts out of 775, while out of the ramaining 1929 they only lose 168, one half of whom are deserters now skulking about the mountains. Here then the plain truth comes to light. They had their entire vote out with the exception of the deserters.

Republicans! Union men! out of the 690 votes which we fell short on the vote for Governor of last fall, 325 were not out, but remained at home passively, indifferent and idle spectators of the great moral contest which was decided on that day in our midst. Every vote that will be brought out at the approaching election, over and above the vote of the 11th of October, will be a gain. Remember this! We could give many reasons, in addition to the one alreauy given, why our republican and war democratic friends did not turn out more generally. The principal cause was the Draft. It had taken place just a few weeks before. Many had been drafted and felt seriously the effects of it.—This has passed away and our opponents, crushed with defeats everywhere, are no longer able to marshal their forces effectively. Now the wavering and the doubtful are with us and the only question to be decided is the question of majority. Abraham Lincoln will be elected just as surely as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west, and, now friends, bring out every man—every Union voter from one end of the country to the other and give him a million majority on the popular vote.

Bedford county can and will be redeemed! The copperheads spent all their ammunition at the former election. You reserved your fire. It was a dangerous experiment, nevertheless it was successful in our State. Now, then, up and charge along the entire line, and victory will crown your exertions. With a full soldiers' vote, such a vote as we will have at the next election, we will carry Bedford county by at least 100 or 200 majority. Turn out Union men! Turn out!

A BEAUTIFUL SHEET.

The *Gazette* of this week is crammed with falsehoods, as usual. We enumerate some of the more glaring. On the outside is a *frightful* falsehood, headed the "DRAFT!" "ANOTHER HAUL!" "LOOK OUT."

The *Gazette* quotes Governor Seymour of New York as its authority. The Governor says: "The Secretary of War has intimated to *him* (the Copperhead Secession Governor of New York) that another draft is about to be made, the heaviest yet." Think of the Secretary of War, taking the rebel Governor into his confidence, and imparting to him information to be used to break down this very Secretary. Of course it is not true, no such announcement has been made, nor will be.

The Washington *Republican* is quoted to sustain the assertion that another draft is about to be made. The *Republican* some time since had an article urging the enforcement of the last draft. This is made to appear in the *Gazette* as referring to the coming draft. There is evidently no intention on the part of the Government to make another draft, because there will be no necessity for it. The rebellion wont last long enough after the election of Abraham Lincoln to need more men. His election will *finish* it.

A column and a half is occupied on the inside in attempting to cover up the frauds perpetrated on the soldiers, by the rejection of the Union votes, last Friday. The statements are lame and weak, and will receive no credit, where the truth, as we publish it, is known. A "Display" of war news is made, intended to bolster up the sinking cause of the rebels north. The following cheering Headings are gived. "REPORTED EVACUATION OF ATLANTA!"—"GRANT'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST RICHMOND VIRTUALLY ENDED."—REBEL LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE ABOUT TO ASSEMBLE!"—"BEAUREGARD INVADING TENNESSEE." It is all of a piece, not a word of truth in it. Atlanta is not evacuated, nor is the Campaign against Richmond virtually ended. It is just beginning, and will be ended, when Richmond is taken, and not before. The war news is favorable from all quarters, and the rebellion north and south is doomed.

Frauds in Pennsylvania.

The McClellan men in Pennsylvania are not a whit behind their cheating, swindling brethern in New York.

They voted in a body to deny the soldier the right to vote; and they are determined, now that he has the right, that he shall not be permitted to exercise it.

When the return Judges met in Bedford county, on Friday last, they threw out forty-five soldiers' votes for Koontz, the Union candidate for Congress, and in Adams county, the board threw out 128 army votes for the same candidate.

The reason given for this procedure is "*informality*" in the returns. It is not pretended that the votes were not legally cast; nor that there was any fraud or wrong in receiving the votes; but the re turns themselves lacked some trifling formality, and they were thown out.

The object of this act simply was to elect Coffroth, the Copperhead candidate for Congress, by depriving nearly two hundred soldiers of their votes, legally cast. It is a barefaced swindle, and we trust that the Governor, who has the final canvassing of the votes, will show these swindlers that they cannot succeed in their villianous purposes. Koontz is legally, fairly elected, AND HE MUST NOT BE CHEATED out of his seat.—*Pittsburg Gazette*

THE RECENT STATE ELECTION.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

The Union Majority Between Twelve and Thirteen Thousand.

HARRISBURG, October 31.—The official soldiers' vote received at the Secretary's Office, up to this date, is as follows:—

Union	17,888
Democratic	5,232
Union majority	12,656

Another Star.

By the proclamation of the President, just issued, Nevada takes her place among the stars in our national banner. She comes in uncontaminated with slavery, and by her mines of inexhaustible wealth will continue to attract the wandering population of the Old World. She will cast her vote in November for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. In one day we have a free State and a new State added to the Union.

Pennsylvania.

SOLDIERS' VOTES REFUSED BY DEMOCRATIC JUEGES.

GETTYSBURG, Oct. 28.

The Democratic return judges, to-day, rejected eight soldiers' returns, for informality. These rejected returns gave Koontz, Union candidate for Congress, one hundred and eighty majority. The rejection of these returns, and the attempt to defeat Koontz, has produced much immignation among fairminded people of all parties. The Union judges protested, and refused to sign the returns. B.

Why We should Work.

The national existence is threatened by wealthy, powerful, determined and unscrupulous enemies. *They* work steadily, sleeplessly; and *we* must work as vigilantly as they. This is the hour of the nation's extremity, and the imminent peril of the country must prompt us to firm, decisive, energetic action.

An official announcement by Gov. Hahn, of Louisana, gives the total votes cast for and against the new Constitutions, as follows: For the Constitution 6,836; against the Constitution, 1,666. Gov. Hahn, in a proclamation, has declared that the Constitution is henceforth ordained and established as the law of Louisiana.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Forged Returns of Soldiers' Votes—Arrest and Confession of the New York State Agent at Baltimore.

Extensive frauds have been discovered in Baltimore and Washington on the part of some of the Commissioners of New York state to receive and forward the votes of soldiers. Two State Agents, M. J. Ferry of Canton, St. Lawrence county, and Edward Donohue of Albany, have been arrested and brought for trial before the Millitary Commission, of which Major-General Abner Doubleday is President, and Colonel John A. Foster, of the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth New York, Judge-Advocate.

Donohue telegraphed to Peter Cagger and Sandford E. Church, notifying them of their arrest, and desiring them to obtain counsel for them immediately.

It is stated that seven dry goods boxes of votes for the Democratic National and State nominees have been forwarded from Washington by express. Several packages of the alleged forged tickets are in the hands of the Commission, with letters, &c., involving persons in New York.

After the adjournment of the Military Commission in Baltimore M. J, Ferry, one of the two prisoners put on to trial, stated to the Judge-Advocate that he desired to make a confession of all he knew in connection with the fraudulent papers. His request was complied with, and his confession was written out in the usual form of questions and answers. When he had concluded the court reassembled, and Judge-Advocate Foster made to the court a statement embodying the facts confessed—the material part of which is as follows:

CONFESSION OF M. J. FERRY, THE STATE AGENT OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

I do not recollect the time when the first papers were forged, but it was in the presence of Orville K. Wood, of Clinton county, New York. It was done in my office, No. 85 Fayette street, Baltimore. I am, and have been for the past two years, the agent of the state of New York, appointed by Governor Seymour, to look after the sick and wounded soldiers of New York.—I first saw Wood on Wednesday of last week at my office. He came and represented himself as an agent of the Central Committee of his county to look after the local ticket. We talked about the way in which votes could be taken. It was agreed that we should sign the names of officers and soldiers, and then send them home to have the local tickets filled in. I made out such papers. I signed the names of soldiers on quite a number of them. I cannot tell what names we signed. The papers are in the bundle now on the table. I did not sign the names of officers, but Donohue signed any quantity of them. There was a large package of these papers left with me, which I destroyed. That package contained over two hundred that Donahue had signed. The idea of forging these papers was first suggested by a man named Stephen Maxson. He is from the western part of the state of New York—I do not know from what county. He is not in the service; he is a state agent. I cannot say at what time it was first proposed to forge the papers, but it was about two weeks ago. I do not think there was anybody present but Donahue and myself when Maxson first proposed to forge papers. There was a man named G. M. Bundy in my office. He is now in New York. Also, a man named H. Newcomb. I never saw him until he came there. He is a lawyer in Albany. Part of the forged papers were made in my office and part brought there. They were usually brought in a bundle tied up. I do not know who brought them. I had no letters from Peter Cagger except what were found in my desk. I never knew of any correspondence on the subject with General Farrel, the Commissary of Subsistence, except the package which you have. The package contained a lot of blank envelopes and powers of attorney, with a letter from General Farrell, marked "confidential," which contained a list of names of residents of Columbia county. I destroyed the forged papers left with me, but told my associates that I sent them to different parts of the state to be mailed. A young man came from Washington on Friday or Saturday last, saying if I had any spare blanks to send them over to Washington. I am not certain whether he did or did not say anything about there being some men over there who could attend to these matters. I do not know how many forged papers were sent off, but I heard them say they sent them from Washington by the dry goods box full. I do not recollect hearing them talk despairingly, but they talked quite jubilantly. I sent the forged papers to General Farrell, with the following letter:

BALTIMORE, October 22, 1864.

"My Dear Sir: If you are energetic, you will be able to get the within votes arranged for the 8th of November. I should have done more to them, but I have not time. They are all on the square—the same as the blacks get theirs. Neither would bear close scrutiny. Ed. Donahue said send this on to you, and I have done it.

"Truly yours, DEMOCRAT.

"P, S.—They are all soldiers—companies and regiments all O. K. Of the rest I have nothing to say. If you have no use for them send, them back. M. J. FERRY,

"No. 85 West Fayette street, Baltimore."

Henry Newcomb, implicated by Ferry, has also made a complete and full confession. The Judge-Advocate was understood to present a plea of guilty on behalf of Mr. Ferry, and to ask on his behalf the clemency of the court.

MARYLAND FREE!

Gov. Bradford Proclaims in Favor of the New Constitution--The People Rejoicing--The New Constitution to go into Effect on the First of November.

BALTIMORE, October 29.

Governor Bradford has just proclaimed the new Constitution of Maryland.

The friends of the measure are honoring the event by a display of bunting.

The *American* has just put out an immense flag, bearing the inscription "FREE MARYLAND."

The Governor's proclamation concludes as follows:

"And whereas, the results of the said election have been duly certified to me by the proper judges of the said several elections, and upon accurately counting and casting up the vote as returned to me for and against the said Constitution, including the soldiers' vote, aforesaid, it does appear that there were 30,174 ballots for the Constitution, 29,799 ballots against the Constitution, and that there were 61 blank ballots reported as given against the Constitution, but not counted, the persons offering them refusing to take the oath required by the said Constituion, and there being therefore of the aggregate so cast a majority in favor of the adoption of the said Constitution; now, therefore, I, Augustus W. Bradford, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the authority so vested in me by the said act of Assembly and the Constitution aforesaid, by this my proclamation, declare and make known that the said Constitution and form of Government so framed and adopted by the Convention aforesaid has been adopted by a majority of the voters of the State, and that in pursuance of the provisions therein contained, the same will go into effect as the proper Constitution and form of Government of this State, superseding the one now existing on the first day of November.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland at the city of Annapolis, on the 29 day of October, in the year of our Lord 1864.

A. W. BRADFORD.

By the Governor.
W. B. HALL, Secretary of State.

The Richmond papers of the 22d acknowledge a defeat in the valley, and say they lost 23 guns, besides those they had taken at first, and about 1,000 killed and wounded, with a few prisoners.

Jeff. Davis' Speech at Columbia, S. C.

His Views of the Copperhead Plan of Adjustment,

Rebel Victories to Insure the Election of the Peace Candidate.

REBEL REVIEW OF THE MILITARY SITUATION.

JEFF. DAVIS AT COLUMBIA.

HIS VIEWS REGARDING A CONVENTION OF THE STATES.

The Columbia *South Carolinian* gives the following detailed report of the speech delivered at that on Oct. 4th by JEFF. DAVIS:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE METROPOLIS OF SOUTH CAROLINA: Your Mayor has welcomed me to your home. I receive his greeting with that gratitude which one only feels when he hears expressed the language of commendation from those whose silence would have made him realize that his conduct had been bad indeed. If, in this great struggle for the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, to secure the possession of which, and to transmit which to us our fathers of the revolution shed their blood, South Carolina, who has stood for thirty years in the vanguard, should give him who asserted these rights no word of well done, he might turn convinced that he had failed as a public servant to perform his mission, and as a man had proven unable to cope with the responsibilities of his position. Therefore it is, Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens of Columbia, that I feel heartily grateful for the welcome received at your hands.

South Carolina has struggled nobly in the war and suffered many sacrifices. There is, indeed no portion of our land where the pall of mourning has not been spread: but I thank the Giver of all Good that our people still remain firm there, above all other places. I am told there have none been to waver and none to doubt. It often happens that at a distance from a scene of action, men, who if present could easily measure it, magnify danger, until at last those become despondent whose hearts, if actually stirred by perils, would no sooner think of shrinking from the prompt performance of duty than the gallant sons of Carolina, whose blood has so generously flowed on the many battle-fields of this war. But if there be any who feel that our cause is in danger, that final success may not crown our efforts, that we are not stronger to day than when we began the struggle, that we are not able to continue the supplies to our armies and to our people, let all such read a contradiction in the smiling face of our land, and the teeming evidence of plenty which everywhere greet the eye; let them go to those places where brave men are standing in front of the foe, and there receive the assurance that we shall have final success, and that every man who does not live to see his country, free, will see a freeman's grave. (Applause.)

There are those who, like the Israelites of old, are longing to turn back to the flesh pots they have left; who have thot' there still may have been some feasible mode of reconciliation, and even be willing to rush into a reconstruction of the Union. Such, I am glad to know, do not flourish on the soil of South Carolina. Such cannot be the sentiments of any man in the Confederate States, if he will only recollect that from the beginning down to the present hour, your Government has made every effort within its power, to avoid a collision of arms in the first instance, and since then to obtain every possible means of settlement honorable to ourselves, based on a recognition of our independence. First, we sent commissioners to ask on what terms the quarrel could be adjusted, and since that time we have proclaimed in every public paper our desire for peace. Insolently our every effort has been met. The Vice-President of the Confederate states was refused a passport to the North, *when his object was negotiation*—that means by which all wars must be terminated.—The door was rudely shut in our faces. Intervention and recognition by foreign States, so long anticipated, have proved an *ignis fatuus.* There is, then, but one means by which you can hope to gain independence and an honorable peace, and that is by uniting with harmony, energy and determination in fighting those great battles and achieving those great victories, which will teach the world that we can defend our rights, and the Yankee nation that it is death to invade them. (Applause.)

With every Confederate victory, stocks rise in the foreign market—that touchstone of European sentiment. With every noble achievement that influence the public mind abroad you are taking one step forward, and bringing foreign nations one step nearer your aid in recognizing and lending you friendly intervention, whenever they are satisfied that intervention or no intervention, the Confederacy can sustain itself.

Does any one believe that Yankees are to be conciliated by terms of concession? Does any man imagine that we can conquer the Yankees by retreating before them, or do you not all know that the only way to make spaniels civil is to whip them? And you can whip them, if all the men capable of bearing arms will do their duty by taking their places under the standard of their country, before the the veteran troops of the North receive the fresh increment which is being gathered in the Northern States. Now is the good and accepted time for every man to rally to the standard of his country, and crush the invader upon her soil; and this, I believe, is in your powder. If every man fit to bear arms will place himself in the ranks with those who are already there, we shall not battle in vain, and our achievements will be grand, final and complete. Is this a time to ask what the law demands of you—to inquire whether or not you are exempt under the law, or to ask if the magistrate will take you out of the enrolling office by a writ of habeas corpus? Rather is it not the time for every man capable of bearing arms to say: "My country needs my services, and my country shall have them!" When your heroic fathers, the Whigs of the Revolution, fought in that war which secured your birthright, their armies were not gathered by asking who can be forced into the field, but "Who are able to fight?" No man was too old and no boy too young, if he had the physical capacity to enter the ranks of the army. In the days of the Revolution, the boy left his paternal roof only to return to its blackened ruins.—He grew to manhood among its struggles; and may not your country claim similar services from the youth of the present day? Like them, you must emulate the glory of your sires. Say not that you are unequal to the task, for I believe that our people are even better than were our honored ancestors. They have fought more and bloodlier battles, and there are fewer who are lukewarm in the cause now, than existed in the days of the Revolution. What a glorious reflection it is, that wherever the tide of war has rolled its devastating wave over the land, just then do you find every heart beating true to the Confederacy, strengthened' as it were, by vicissitudes, and every woman ready to share her last loaf with the soldier who is fighting for our rights.

A plan of negotiation has been offered for consideration—a plan of negotiation by States. Well, it is not easy to see on what terms the States can negotiate. In the first place, they have no constitutional power to do so. In the second place, Mr. Lincoln has said that he will not negotiate with them unless they can control the army, and they can only obtain the power to control the army by traitorously attempting to enter into a treaty contrary to the Government they have instituted. But suppose this were possible, what are the terms offered? If you will acknowledge your crime, lay down your arms, emancipate your slaves and turn over your leaders—as they call your humble servant—to be punished, then will you have permission to vote together with your negroes upon the terms under which Mr. Lincoln will be graciously pleased to allow you to live as a part of the nation over which he presides. If there be a man within the sound of my voice who contemplate such a proposition, I pity him from the bottom of my heart. My only wish is that he was north of the dividing line. He is not the spirit that animated our fathers, and he is not fit to exist among the men who are now perilling their lives in the cause in which we are engaged, for he who is so slavish cannot be trusted with sacred guardianship of the widow and orphans of the soldiers who have died in battle.

I have just returned from that army from which we have had the saddest accounts—The army of Tennessee—and I am able to bear to you words of good cheer. *That army has increased in strength since the fall of Atlanta.* It has risen in tone; its march is onward; its face look to the front.—So far as I am able to judge, Gen. Hood's strategy has been good, and his conduct has been gallant. His eye is now fixed upon a point far beyond that where he was assailed by the enemy.—*He hopes soon to have his hand upon Sherman's line of communications, and to fix it where he can hold it. And if but a half—nay, one-fourth—of the men to whom the service has a right, will give him their strength, I see no chance for Sherman to escape from a defeat or a disgraceful retreat. I therefore hope, in view of all the contingencies of war, with all the confidence which I found in the army, that within thirty days that army, which has so boastfully taken up its Winter quarters in the heart of the Confederacy, will be in search of a crossing on the Tennessee River.*

That our army retreated far was but a natural precursor of that despondency which spread itself over the country; but as I approached the region occupied by our troops the hope increased, until at last I found in the army the *acme* of cofidence itself.—Gen. Beauregard, so well known to you all, is going there with a general command, which will enable him to concentrate all the troops that can be made available for the public defence. I, therefore, say be of good cheer, for I hope that brighter intelligence will soon reach you. [Applause.]

But, my friends, if it be otherwise—if we suffer reverses it is what is to be expected from the fortunes of war. It is the fate of all human designs. In that event we shall have reason to anticipate from all brave men a conduct becoming the occasion, and shall look to you to redress your misfortunes, to rise in the face of disaster and resolve to succeed, determined that you will live or die free. [Applause.]

Your brave sons are battling for the cause of the country everywhere; your Fort Sumter, where was first given to the flag of the Confederacy, still stands. The honor of the State has not been dimmed in the struggle, and her soldiers will be sustained by the thought that when they are no more, South Carolina will still retain that honor with which she commenced the war, and have accumulated that greatness and glory which will make her an exemplar of all that is chivalric and manly in a nation struggling for existence. You who have so long been the advocates of State Rights have never raised a clamor against the laws which seem to invade them, and I think, for obvious reasons, you are not like those newborn lights who, perhaps, are just beginning to appreciate the great principles of that creed. You saw laws passed which were necessary to make those States which are in co-operation effective for the good of the whole. You understood the nature of the compact entered into by the sovereign States, and you have not been fearful that the agent created by yourselves was likely to turn against that Government for which he and you had been so long struggling. Understanding the means of preserving your State Governments, you have not been frightened by the clamor of those who do not breath the pure air of State sovereignty.—Then you have had no difficulty in the organization of the three forces incident to millitary service. You are in that condition in which your defence must depend upon what does not belong to the active forces of the country. Your battles are fought on other fields. You have on the coast some necessity for what is termed an active army, and should it it be incumbent upon you to furnish troops from your reserves, you have no constitutional scruples, like Gov. Strong, of Massachusetts, against marching your militia from the borders of the State, to fight the battles of the cause in which you are engaged. I honor you for it. It is needless for me to argue questions here which have been discussed elsewhere, for here I am among the deciples of him from whom I learned my lessons of State rights—the great, the immortal John C. Calhoun.

Among those to whom we are indebted in South Carolina, I have not yet alluded to that peculiar claim of gratitude which is due to the fair country-women of the Palmetto State—they who have gone to the hospital to watch by the side of the sick—those who throng your wayside homes—who have nursed as if nursing was a profession—who have used their needle with the industry of sewing women—who have borne privation without a murmur, and who have given up fathers, sons and husbands with more than Spartan virtue, because they called no one to witness and record the deed. Silently, with all the digniny and grandeur of patriotism, they have made their sacrifice—sacrifices which, if written, would be surpassed by nothing in history. If all the acts of heroism and virtue of the women of the South could be transmitted to the future, it would present such a record as the world has never seen. All honor, then, I say, to the ladies of the Palmetto State. Their galantry is only different from that of her sons in this, that they deem it unfeminine to strike; and yet such is the heroism they have displayed—such the noble demeanor they have exibited—that at the last moment, when trampled upon and it became a necessity, they would not hesitate to strike the invader a corpse at their feet. [Applause.]

It is scarcely necessary for me, at a time like his, to argue grave questions respecting policy, past, present or prospective. I only ask you to have faith and confidence, and to believe that every faculty of my head and heart is devoted to your cause, and to that I shall, if necessary, give my life. Let every one in his own sphere, and according to his own capacity, and devote himself to the single purpose of filling up and sustaining our armies in the field. If required to stay at home, let him devote himself not to the acquisition of wealth, but to the advancement of the common cause. If there is to be any aristocracy in the land after this war, I hope it will be an aristocracy of those men who have become poor while bleeding to secure our liberty. (Applause.) If there are to be any peculiarly favored by public opinion hereafter. I trust it will be those men who have longest borne a musket and oftenest bled upon the battle-fields. If there is to be any young man shunned by the young ladies when he seeks their favor, I trust it will be the man who has grown rich by skulking.

And with all sincerity, I say to my young friends here, if you want the right man for a husband, take him whose armless sleeve and noble heart betokens the duties that he has rendered to his country, rather than he who has never shared the toils, or borne the dangers of the field. If there still be left any of those military criers who have never spoken of our Generals but to show how much better things could have been managed or of our Government, but to find fault with it, because it never took their advices—in mercy's name, let these wise men go to the front, and aid us in achieving our independence. With their wisdom and strength swelling our armies, I should have some hopes that I will not be a corpse before our cause is secured, and that our flag would never trail in dishonor, but would wave victoriously above the roar and smoke of battle.

I believe it is in the power of the men of the Confederacy to plant our banners on the banks of the Ohio, where we may say to the Yankee, "Be quiet or we shall teach you another lesson." Within the next thirty days much is to be done, for upon our success much depends. Within the next thirty days, thereforef let all who are absentees, or who ought to be in the army, go promptly to their ranks. *Let fresh victories crown our arms, and the Peace party, if there be such at the North, can elect its candidate. But whether a peace candidate is elected or not, Yankee instinct will teach him that it is better to end the war, and leave us to the enjoyment of our own rights.*

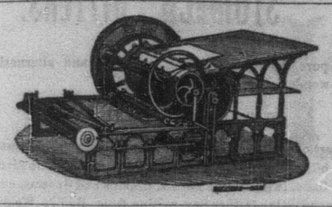
Prayerful for your welfare, confiding in the army of the Confedrate States to do that which soft words can never achieve, and in the hope that God will preserve the little ones of all brave men who are in the field, or who are going to it, and trusting that in the future, under brighter auspices, it may be my fortune to meet the good people of Columbia, I wish you for the present farewell. (Applause.)

Now for steady, systematic work in behalf of the Union cause. Only five days more. Close up the ranks, prepare the line of battle, and be ready for the grand charge on the 8th of November.

Bear this in mind *now*, although the election is five days off, and let it become a fixed resolve: Vote at the earliest possible hour on the morning lection, and then be prepared to work all day for the cause.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1864.



UNION MASS MEETINGS,

WILL BE HELD IN

At Trout's Mills, Thursday Nov. 3, 1 o'clock, P. M.
At Bloody Run, Friday Nov. 4, 1 o'clock, P. M.
At Schellsburg, Saturday Nov. 5, 1 o'clock, P.M.

Hon. A. K. McCLURE and Hon. JOHN SCOTT, are expected to address the people at these meetings. Hon. JOHN CESSNA and WM. M HALL, Esq., will speak at each of the above places.

By order of the County Com.

THE INQUIRER is a better medium than any other paper, for communicating with the people of Bedford county. It has a circulation of over twelve hundred and steadily increasing. Advertisements in this paper, reach a thousand readers more, that they would, published in any other paper that circulates in this county. tf.

BROOKS SERIES of Arithmetics for sale at *introduction prices*, at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford Pa. Agent.

A REVIVAL of religion, has been in progress in M. E. Church at this place during the past two weeks, under the pastoral care of E. W. Kirky. A number have professed conversion and the altar is rightly crowded with penitents.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Clear and give strength to the voice of SINGERS, and are indespensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

"*I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of.*"

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A HIGH HANDED OUTRAGE.

Deliberate and Wilful Fraud.

One of the most gross attempts at fraud ever perpetrated in this Congressional District was attempted and successfully accomplished, by Mr. Shannon, the Prothonotary of this county, on last Friday at the meeting of the Return Judges to count the soldier's vote. Mr. Shannon was in duty bound by the "Act to regulate elections by soldiers in actual military service," to return a certified copy of ALL the votes received to the Judges at their meeting. This was made necessary, as some one had to receive the votes, and unless the person designated to receive them, was placed under some obligations to return them under oath or by certficate, all such votes as were received, and no more, the door for frauds upon soldiers would be thrown wide open. This section of the law making it obligatory upon the prothonotary to certify the returns received, reads thus:

SECTION 18. It shall be the duty of the prothonotary of the county, to whom such returns shall be made to deliver, to the Return Judges of the same county, a copy, certified under his hand and seal of the returns of votes, so transmitted to him by the jueges of election, as aforesaid, or as officially certified by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as aforesaid, to said Prothonotary.

This section gives the prothonotary no discretion in the premises, nor was it the intent of the act to do so, it was passed to meet the very issue or case raised by that gentleman, to authorize the production of all votes received, nothing more. Mr. Shannon knew that the law had made provisions for just such cases, when it says:

Section 27.—No mere informality in the matter of carrying out, or executing, any of the provisions of this act should invalidate any election held under the same, or authorize the returns thereof, to be rejected or set aside.

But Mr. Shannon knew as a lawyer that neither he nor the Keturn Judges had any power to reject votes, and still he takes upon himself the responsibility, and asked the Judges to sustain him in his fraud of throwing out 87 votes cast for Gen. Koontz, because he believed the loss of that number would defeat him, and knowing, in all probability, that the some course would be pursued in Adams county, Coffroths election would be secured.—But he will be mistaken.

There appears to be a grand system of frauds inaugurated, by which the Copperheads intended to disfranchize the soldiers, everywhere, from the sending of fraudulent ballots by the dry-goods box in New York, to the throwing out of their votes when returned to those, authorized to receive them.

"An Honest, Independent Man!"

The following notes are characteristic and are no doubt the product of the master mind, whose name stands at the bottom of the sequiter. Mr. Diehl's case is a hard one. He has been drafted twice, the first time he paid a commutation of three hundred dollars. The second time he was frightened out of his wits, and had became raving, *before* the decision was known, by which, all who had paid commutation, were exempted from the last draft. In this state of mind, he is made to put his name to a statement declaring that for the last year or so he has been thinking he was wrong and he can "now see nothing but a ruinous policy of abolitionists at Washington." What Mr. Diehl has been *thinking* of for "the last year or so" no one but himself can know.

But we do *know*, that up to the time of the last draft, he has been unsparing in his denunciations of rebels and copperheads, whom he usurlly classed together. Mr. Diehl is a man of many good qualities, and his present aberration of Union, makes him an object of sincere compassion to his former friends.

COLERAIN TOWNSHIP, October 26, 1864.

DEAR SIR: As an houest, indepenbent man, I address you this note, in view of our coming election. You are like me in being no politician, but what you are, because you have thought you were right. I thought so too until within the last year or so, but I ca see nothing in the future except a ruinous policy of abolitionists at Washington. Nothing to hope for but negro equality——the very doctrine that Jeff Davis & Co. want the men in the North to advocate, so that they can appeal to the prejudices and passions of their people and keep them united and us divided until they get their Confederacy. Lincoln could do no better thing for the South than urge his abolition scheme. And now, look at what is on your frm and mine . a national tax or mortgage of 30 or 40 cents on the dollar, and soon will be 50 or 60. We must pay 5 or 6 prices for what we buy, and get hardly two prices for what we raise, and things getting worse. Must we not have a change? I hope you will think so with me, without regard to politics or party tactics, and vote for a change weich cannot be worse. And also let us get rid of these miserable drafts, for I have no doubt that McClellan's election will secure peace on the 4th of March, with an effort at treaty to which we must come at last.

Yours, &c., H. P. DIEHL.

☞Cut this off and send the above to some Republican with whom it may have some influence. I have the original in my possession and Mr. Diehl's consent to use it. The truths are valuable to know,

O. E. SHANNON.

The above we hear has been freely circulated in in the county.

Aid for the Soldiers.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH,
1307 CHESTNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, *7th September*, 1864.

To the Aid Societies and Individuals contributing to the Women's Pensylvaaia Baanch.

Your responce to our call for Blackberry Brandy has been most liberal. We are happy to state that we shall be fully able, we hope, to satisfy the demand. We know how much pleasure such information will give to those who so promptly sent what the soldier needed.

Again we make an appeal to our generous contributors, not as before for an immediate, but for a prospective want. God has blessed us with a great abundance of fruit and vegetables. Shall not our soldiers share His liberal gifts with us? We know that you are laying by a store of these articles for your own family use this winter. Will not every housekeeper add to what she is putting bp for her family a few cans of peaches and tomatoes for our soldiers?

This, too, is the season for putting up pickles. If cucumbers are gathered now and put in salt, they will be ready for pickling in October. We beg that they may not be allowed to rot on the vines, when they might prove such a comfort to our soldters. If sent to us in salt, we will gladly undertake to have them prepared with vinegar and spices in this city.

If scurvey appears next winter in our army, every body will wake up and want to do somathing. How much better to be in readiness. Besides, the oomfort of our poor fellows in the hospitals is largely promoted by haveing an abundance of canned fruits and vegitables. They will have them just so surely as you provide the Sanitary Commission with the means. We think the appropriation of funds to this purpose on the part of our Aid Societies will be timely and judicious, and the best work they can now do for the cause. The price of sugar need be no serious objection. One pound of sugar is sufficient for four or five pounds of peaches, and it is possible to put them up in tin cans to keep perfectly well with no sugar at all. The cans should be closely soldered. The cost of cans in this city is sixteen dollars per hundred. Let us have an abundance of both peaches and tomatoes, but especially the latter for next winter's use among our sick soldiers. Past experience teaches us not to question your responce.

MARIA C. GRIER,
Chairman Executive Committee.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Soldiets' Vote of 1864, October 11.

Cong.	Judge.		Assembly.				Com.	Poor D.	Aud.	
Koontz.	Coffroth.	King.	Kimmell.	Armstrong	Ross.	Meyers.	Findley.	Hull.	Werts.	Stuckey.	Davis.	Diehl.	Evans.
405	141	321	131	317	278	96	119	288	99	277	94	281	100

Koontz's majority 264. King's majority 190.

The above is the total vote at fifty three different places as tabled by Prothonotary Shannon.

At place No. 8, "Headquarters of Capt. Henry Wishart, Army of the James, Va.," and at place No. 23, "Barracks No. 1, Soldiors' Rest, D. C." the vote, which is included in the above, is as follows:

	Koontz.	Coffroth.	King.	Kimmell.	Armstrong	Ross.	Meyers.	Findley.	Hull.	Werts.	Stuckey.	Davis.	Diehl.	Evans.
No. 8,	34	18	34	20	32	32	18	18	23	12	23	12	23	12
" 23,	58	29	19	24	19	19	27	27	9	10	9	10	9	10

The vote at No. 8 for Koontz, Coffroth, King, Kimmell, Armstrong, Ross, Meyers and Findley was rejected by Proth. Shannon, and the vote at No. 23 for Koontz and Coffroth was also rejected by him. The loss to each by this unauthorized and illegal action of the Prothonotary is as follows: Koontz 92, Coffroth 47, King 34, Kimmel 20, Armstrong 32, Ross 32, Meyers 18, Findley 18.—Koontz's majority is thus reduced to 219 and Kings to 176. Why did the Prothonotary not throw out the whole of the vote at No. 8? Was it because the small majority of Hull, Stuckey and Diehl could not effect the result? Why did he reject only the vote for Koontz and Coffroth at No. 23? Was it because Kimmell and the other copperheads had a majority?

ARMY LETTER.

CAMP 138 REG. P. V.,
NEAR MIDDLETOWN VA., Oct. 22d 1864.

EDITOR INQUIRER:—

For the information of the friends of Bedford Co. Companies, I send you a list of casualties in the engagement October 19th 1864.

Co. D. WOUNDED.—1st Lieut. John A. Gump side mortal, died next morning. O. S. Jonathan Snider both legs, died next day. Private John A. Beltz, side slight. John Yarnel, face slight.

Co. F. WOUNDED.—2nd Lieut. Martin S. Bortz, hip slight. Sergt. Joseph Barkley, hip severe.—Sergt. John Geller arm amputated. Corpl. F. G. Ritchey, foot severe. Private Daniel M. Ball, hip severe. E. B. Miller, arm severe. William Feight leg severe. Abraham Miller leg slight. William Kelley, leg slight.

Co. E. KILLED.—Private David Craine.

Co. E. WOUNDED.—Sergt. Daniel Beard, foot slight. Corpl. Abraham Carpenter, leg severe.—Private Henry Speck, leg slight. Samuel Ridenbaugh hip slight.

All the wounded are in the Hospitals at Newtown and Winchester and have proper medical attention.

Yours,
E. B. STUCKEY,
Co. D. 138th Regt. P. V.

ADDRESS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the Loyal men of Pennsylvania.

ROOMS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM.,
PHILADELPHIA, October 21, 1864.

To the Loyal Men of Pennsylvania.—The smoke of the first engagement has cleared away, and upon the vote of her citizens at home Pennsylvania atands by the government of our fathers, while her brave sons in the field will not give less than twelve thousand majority for the good cause. The last hope, therefore, of the supporters of General McClellan has disappeared, and the only result of continuing to sustain him is to give aid and comfort to the rebellion by increasing the appearance of disunion among ourselves.

General Sheridan dealt a terrible blow to treason on Wednesday, and every patriots heart thrilled with joy upon hearing it; but a great majority for Abraham Lincoln in Pennsylvania would be far more fatal to the armed conspiracy against the Union and the Constitution. Every vote for our tried and faithful President will paralyze some arm raised to shoot down the flag, while every vote for the base surrender at Chicago, and the men who carry its white flag, will encourage some rebel to shoot another northern soldier. The ticket nominated by Vallandigham, Wood, and Seymour is now black with treason, and after it is voted will be red with the blood of our brothers fighting for us. The war has existed for the last year only by reason of our division, and its continuance to-day is solely owing to the activity of the disunion party of the north and the platform of its convention. While any hope remained of the election of its candidates, plausable excuses might be found by misguided men for giving them their suffrages; but after the verdicts of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, all sensible persons know that the election is already decided by the people, and that it only remains to ascertain the majorities. *It follows, therefore, that every vote for McClellan and Pendleton is an earnest invitation to Jefferson Davis to continue this fearful war to waste more of our treasure and to murder others of our sons,*

The sublime spectacle of a united north will end the war. We invoke all parties to lend their efforts unceasingly to produce this result. By perfecting the ward and township organizations; by the circulation of documents; by publical dresses, especially by local speakers; by earnest personal efforts with honest but mistaken men; by making arrangements to bring every loyal voter to the polls; by sending tax receipts to every soldier and sailor; by the immediate formation of campaign clubs in every borough and community; by great meetings of the people by daylight and by torch-light, and by all the honest agencies of an active the thorough canvass appealing to the patriotic zeal and kindling the patriotic enthusiasm of a great and loyal commonwealth, we can attest the fealty of our State to the flag of the Union by a majority worthy of the historic character of the contest and of the great issues dependent upon it.

Forward, then, every lover of his country to this good work! Looking not to the past but to the future, forgetting all personal considerations, and appreciating the privilege of some sacrifice for Liberty and the Union, let us relax no effort until the polls are closed. This committee will continue to do its whole duty, and relies upon your instant, earnest and constant assistance.

Grant's march of valor and of glory from the Rapidan to the James sealed the fate of the rebellion. Since then Sherman has turned its left wing. Farragut is closing its avenue of escape. Sheridan has sent its vanguard again whirling down the valley. It only remains for us to sound the charge along the whole line, and wrapping our ballots around our brothers bullets, march to the peaceful, final triumph, which awaits us in November.

Proclaiming the war to be a failure, George B. McClellan is himself the great failure of the war—a general without a victory—a statesman without a record, and if we are faithful, history will add to his epitaph that he was a candidate for the Presidency without an electional vote. Let us all, therefore labor without ceasing. In memory of our buried martyrs, in regard for the wounds of our living heroes, to guard liberty from its deadly peril, and the Union from its treasonable foes, in the interest of religion, and in the hope of the republic of the future, loyal men of Pennsylvania, forward to victory!

In behalf of the Committee,

SIMON CAMERON,
Chairman.

A. W. BENEDICT, WIEN FORNEY, } Secretaries.

A RECONNOISSANCE BY GRANT, THURSDAY.

The Rebels Attack Hancock--They are Gallantly Repulsed--Grant Wants Lee to Attack Him--Secretary Stanton's Dispatches—Good News from All Points.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 9 P. M.

Major Gen. John A. Dix: Dispatches from Gen. Grant, received this evening, inform the department that an advance in force, for the purpose of reconnoissance, was made Thursday by Gens. Warren and Hancock. In the evening, the enemy attacked Hancock vigorously, but were repulsed. The purpose being accomplished, the troops were withdrawn from the advanced positions to which they had been pushed to nearer their line of former occupation. The telegrams of Gen. Grant give all the details received:

CITY POINT, October 27, 9 P. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, secretary of war: I have just returned from the crossing of the Boydton plank road with Hatcher's Creek. Our line now extends from its former left to Armstron's mill, thence by the south bank of Hatcher's Creek to the point above named. At every point the enemy was found intrenched and his works manned. No attack was made during the day, further than to drive the pickets and cavalry inside of the main works.—Our casualities have been light, probably less than 200 killed, wounded and missing. The same is probably true with the enemy. We captured, however 7 loaded teams on their way from Stony Creek to the enemy, about a dozen beef cattle, a traveling forge and from 75 to 100 prisoners on our right. Butler extended around well towards the Yankton road without finding a point unguarded. I shall keep our troops where they are until toward noon, Friday, in hopes of inviting an attack. U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. Gen.

CITY POINT, October 28.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The attack on Gen. Hancock, now that a report is received, proves to be a decided success. He repulsed the enemy, and remained in his position holding possession of the field until midnight, when he commenced withdrswing. Orders had been given for the withdrawal of the 2d corps before the attack was made. We lost no prisoners except the usual stragglers, who are always picked up. Our captures for the day on the south side foot up 910. The rebel Gen. Dearing is reported killed. Gen. Meade in his report says—"I am induced to believe the success of the operation, which was most decided, was mainly owing to the personal exertions of Major Gen. Hancock and the conspicuous gallantry of Briz. Gen. Eagan." U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

Reports from Gen. Sherman's department to six o'clock this evening indicate that the rebel army is again threatening demonstrations against Tennessee, but there is no reason to doubt that Sherman and Thomas will be found prepared for whatever movement may take place.

The reports from Missouri and Arkansas concur in stating the defeat of Price, with heavy loss. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

New Advertisements.

Estray.

CAME to the premises of the subscribers, in St. Clair Township, Bedford county, on the 17th of Oct., 1864, a stay HEIFER, with a crop off left ear, a hole in the right, dark red with white belly, white in forehead, and white and red spots over the back. Supposed to be one year old last spring.

Oct. 25, 1864-3t JOB & GEORGE EAREFOOT.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned, appointed to make distribution under the will of John Shreeves dec'd, of the balance in the hands of his Executor, S. L. Russell, Esq., will attend for that purpose, at his office in Bedford, on Wednesday the 2nd day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they think proper. JNO. MOWER,
Oct. 21, 1864-2t. Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at public out cry

On Friday, the 25th of November,

the following described real estate, viz:

His farm in St. Clair Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Wm. Clark, Henry Claycomb, Jos. Griffith and others,

Containing 146 Acres,

and the usual allowances, about 95 acres cleared and under fence and the balance well timbered. There are about 20 acres of good meadow land. The improvements are a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, a Large Log Barn and other out buildings, and a good saw mill seat There has been about 300 panel of fence built within the last two years. This is one of the best farm in this part of the county.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said, when due attendance will be given and terms of payment made known.

Nov. 4, 1864,-ts. HENRY ICKES.

MANHOOD: How Lost, How Restored. Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of *Spermatorrhœa*, or seminel Weakness, Involuntary Seminel Losses, *Impotency*, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also *Consumption, Epilepsy*, and *Fits*, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.—Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office box 4586.
June 17,'64-tf.

New Advertisements.

THE SPECIFIC PILL. Two To Six

BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE **Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses,** however originally caused, or however aggravaced in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every Kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation: Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime or Brick-dust Deposits* in the Urine; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students*, and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs*. They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

☞Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most*, of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss of Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headaches; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Reluced Condition, or Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful, Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.

Professional Opinions.—"I have used your SPECIFIC PILLS' in many cases of *Spermatorrhea*, and with the most perfect success."—J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., LL. D., *Brooklyn*.

"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. KEITH, M. D., *New York*.

"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica*, equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses*.—ADOLPH BERGE, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*

Personal Opinions.—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*

"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession and the public that his preparations can be relied on."—JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*

The Specific Pill

Is not a Homœpathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides*, or any injurious ingredient.—SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

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J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.
oct.21,'64-1y.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

from some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir*: I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of hoarseness, coughs and colds I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir*: In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses. Yours, &c.,

JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir*:—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with sore throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,

G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

☞I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

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Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 29th, 1864.

Register's Notice.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday the 22d day of November, next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The final account of James W. Smith and Wm. Reininger, Administrators of the estate of Jacob J. Reininger, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

The account of Geo. W. Householder, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Wm. Sparks, late of West Providence township, dec'd.

The administration account of Wm. W. Cuppett, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isaac Cuppett, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

The administration account of Frederick F. Turner, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Turner, late of Harrison township, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Kider, Administrator of the Estate of Catharine Baker, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of John Growdon, Administrator of the estate of Thomas S. Growdon, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd.

The account of John Brumbaugh, Guardian of William, Elizabeth, Sarah, John, Mary and Levi Brumbaugh, minor children and heirs of Esther Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Fletcher, administrator of the estate of Curtis S. Cooper, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

The final account of John C. Rifle, administrator of the estate of Jacob Rifle, late of Juniata township, dec'd.

The account of Dr. S. G. Statler, administrator with Will annexed of John Statler, late of Napier township, dec'd.

The account of John G. Feight, administrator of the estate of John K. Feight, late of Napier township, dec'd.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Reifsnis, late of Harrison township, dec'd.

The administration account of Adam Geller, administrator of the estate of Barbara Geller, late of Juniata Tp., dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON,
Oct. 28, 1864. *Register.*

List of Grand Jurors

DRAWN for November Term, 3d Monday, 21st day of Nov. A. D. 1864.

John Smith, foreman, Moses Berkhimer, Saml. Ketterman, Thos. Blackburn, Jr., Jacob Roades, Saml. Roades, Samuel Dalbaugh, Pierce Studebaker, Casper Stroup, Wm. Porter, Geo. D. Kaufman, Thos. W. Horton, Saml. Ickes, Sr., Henry Whetstone, Martin Hetrick, David Still, Isaac S. Elder, Wm. Rodgers, Franklin Mickel, Samuel Crisman, Elijah Perdeu, Wm. Brownell, Geo. W. Powell, Geo. M. Shuck N. N. Koons.

LIST of Petit Jurors drawn for same Term—

Jacob Steckman, Nathan McMullin, John Gillespie, Jeremiah Black, John B. Whip, Herbert Shoemaker, Hez. Northcraft, Ww. Gorsuch, Jacob Yont, James C. Davis, Jacob Corle, John Lowman, Alex. Shoemaker, Samuel Nicodemus, John C. Rifle, Edward Hartly, Moses McIlwain, George Elder, Wm. James, Wm. Kirk, Jos. Dull, John Mowry, Alex. Holsinger, John Bowser of Jacob, Daniel Cyphers, Philip Mort, Jacob Adams, Jacob W. Sleek, Nathan Bobison, Edward Kerr, Francis Beard, Dewalt Hershberger, Franklin May, Joseph Mortimore, Samuel W. Miller, Wm. Mason, Hezekiah Barkman, John Dreuning.

Drawn and certified at the Commissioners office, Sept. 1st, A. D. 1864. JOHN G. FISHER,
oct.28,1864. *Clerk.*

SALT!

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrels—wholesale and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises in Hopewell Township, on

TUESDAY the 15th day of November 1864,

That large and valuable farm of which Jacob Fluke died seized,

Containing 248 acres and 110 perches

of limestone land; about three fourths of which is cleared and under fence; the balance being well timbered. The farm land is in a high state of cultivation with water in every field. The improvements are a

Large Frame House, Bank Barn,

and other useful buildings; also a good tenant house on one end of the place, also an orchard of choice fruit trees. This farm adjoins William Gorsuch, Eli Fluke's heirs, David Puderbaugh, Stephen Weimer and others and is about two miles from the town of Hopewell. Terms one third of the purchase money to be secured in the hands of the purchaser during the liftime of the widow; he paying her the interest annually, the one third of the balance at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Jacob Fluke dec'd.
Oct. 21, 1864-3t.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court, of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry Twp, Bedford County, dec'd., will be sold at Public Out-cry, on the premises,

On SATURDAY, November the 12th 1864,

All the following described Real Estate viz: all that certain Farm, or Tract of Land, in said Township, late the Mansion Property of deceased, adjoining lands of Daniel Replogle, John Potter's heirs and others, CONTAINING EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less—about 65 or 70 acres cleared and under Fence—balance well Timbered, with a Good Two and a half Story DWELLING HOUSE with Basement Story. A large BANK BARN, and other out-buildings thereon erected. Also, there is a good APPLE ORCHARD, and plenty of fresh running Water upon the premises.

☞Sale to commence at One o'clock, P. M. of said day. Terms made known on day of sale by

DAVID O. HOOVER,
MOSES H DETWILER.

New Enterprise, Oct. 7, 1864-tf.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, there will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or out-cry on the premises,

On TUESDAY the 1st Day of November 1864.

At the late residence of Daniel Means dec'd., the following described valuable Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of Land situated in Monroe Township Bedford county, in Black Valley, six miles south of Bloody Run, containing two hundred acres, more or less, with a good plank house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected and a good saw-mill, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, of which about 30 acres are good meadow, balance of land well timbered. There is a small orchard thereon and a spring of water, with a branch of Bear creek running through the premises. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, attendance will be given and terms made known.

A. GUMP, HENRY WHETSTONE
Auctioneer. Administrator of Daniel Means Jr dec'd.
Oct. 7, 1864-ts.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

IN purcuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, will be sold by public out-cry on the premises on

WEDNESDAY the 16th Day of November Next,

at the late residence of Abraham Sill, late of Bedford Township decd., the following valuable tract of land, situate in Bedford Township adjoining lands of Michael Holderbaum, Adam Sammels, Thomas Imler, Samuel Reigart and others,

Containing about 108 Acres,

having thereon erected a two story frame house and log barn, the greater part of the land cleared, part good meadow, good running water and an orchard thereon.

Also, a tract of **Mountan Land containing about 95 Acres,** within on e half mile of the mansion tract. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day. Terms, cash on confirmation of sale by the Court.

MARY SILL,
Oct. 21, 1864-ts. Administratrix.

☞Sametime sundry items of household furniture &c.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on

WEDNESDAY, November 16th, 1864,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following tracts of land situate in the said County of Bedford, the property of Samuel H. Tate, Esq., late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd, viz;

No. 1. A tract of unimproved land, situate in Monroe township, adjoining lands of George Blankley's heirs and others, containing 37 acres.

No. 2. The one undivided half of a tract of land situate in West Providence township, adjoining lands of Geo. Smouse, Frederick Mench, S. J. Hollar and others, containing 224 acres and 75 perches.

No. 3. A tract of land in Southampton township, adjoining lands of Jacob Conrad, Jacob C. Mills and others, 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a small log house and log stable thereon erected, containing about 100 acres.

No. 4. A tract of land in Middle Woodberry township, adjoining lands of John Stonerood, Widow Croft and others, containing 20 acres, about 5 acres cleared and under fence, with a small log house thereon erected.

No. 5. A tract of coal land in Hopewell township, surveyed on warrant of Jacob Myers, containing 50 acres.

No. 6. A tract of land in East Providence township, surveyed on warrant of John Cavin, containing 406 acres.

No. 7. A tract of land in Hopewell township, surveyed on warrant of George Harker, containing 436 acres.

No. 8. A tract of land in in Broad Top township, surveyed on warrant of William Richards, containing 400 acres.

No. 9. A tract of land in Broad Top township, surveyed on warrant of Hannah Cavin, containing 402 acres.

No. 10. A tract of land in Broad Top township, surveyed on warrant of Sarah Richards, containing 400 acres.

No. 11. A tract of land in Broad Top township, surveyed on warrant of Isaac Richards, containing 400 acres.

No. 12. All of S. H. Tate's interest in and to a tract of land situate in Bedford township, containing about 25 acres, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame house and kitchen attached and a log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Fetter, John S. Ritchey and others.

No. 13. All the right, title and interest of S. H. Tate, dec'd, in and to a tract of land situate in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Adam Barnhart's heirs, Jonathan Dieht, Hugh Moore and others, containing 300 acres, more or less, about 125 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, log barn and other out buildings thereon erected. There is also an apple orchard on the place. (Known as the Stuckey farm.)

Also, the undivided half of the ore and mineral right of a tract of land situate in Liberty Township in said County adjoining lands of John Savage, Jacob Cypher and others, surveyed on warrant in the name of William Harris, containing 400 acres more or less.

TERMS—Cash on confirmation of sale. Widow's dower released. For further particulars inquire of Col. Jos. W. Tate. H. NICODEMUS,
Bedford, Oct. 14, 1864. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned, appointed auditor to make distributions of the money in the hands of Thomas Oldham, assigner of George Snyder, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford on Wednesday Nov 2nd, at 10 o'clock A. M. when all interested can attend. JOHN LUTZ,
Oct 21, 1864-2t. Auditor.

NORRIS, STERNE & CO.,
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WATCHES, JEWELRY AND PLATED WARE.

We offer to purchasers throughout the United States a large and splendid assortment of Jewelry and Plated Ware of every description at prices which defy competition.

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For the benefit of persons wishing a neat, pretty, and useful article at a moderate price, we attach the following price list:

Ladies' handsome Neck Chain $1.00; single stone imitation Diamond Ring $1.00; Cluster imitation Diamond Ring $2; Heavy Plated Vest Chain $1.25; Heavy Plain Rings (will stand the strongest acid) $1; Heavy Plated black enamelled Sleeve Buttons 50 cents; gents single stone or cluster imitation Diamond Pins $1; magnificent Bracelets $1.25; handsomely chased Medallions $1.25; Pen and Pencil with extention case $1.50; Ladies' beautiful Revolving Pin (can be worn on either side) $1.25; Ladies' small Jet or Garnet Pin $1; handsome ladies' set of Pin and Drops Coal; Carbuncle or Opal sets $1.25; fancy Watch Keys $1; Ladies' Long Guard and Chatelaine Chains $1; genuine Gutta Percha Pins for hair or likeness $1; Seal Rings $1; red or black Ball Ear Drops 50 cents; children's handsome Carbuncle or Coral Armlets $1; Vest Hooks, fancy patterns, 50 cents; Carbuncle Studs and Sleeve Buttons $1; Silver-plated Butter Knives $1.50 per pair; Silver-plated Spoons $2.50 per half dozen.

All articles Warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

All orders filled immediately. A liberal reduction in price will be made on orders for a number of articles at one time.

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Oct, 7, 1864-3m 311½ Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

Why Gen McClellan Removed from Command.

In a speech delivered at Lincoln's Mills, Ind., on Saturday last, Montgomery Blair, late Postmaster-General, gave the following reasons for Gen. McClellan's removal from command of the Army of the Potomac:

"Why did the President relieve Gen. McClellan? I know the impression under which he acted intimately. The President was friendly to McClellan. I was friendly to him, while those of more consideration in the country concerned were hostile to him. The War Committee at Washington and the military authorities, consulted at every step of its proceedings, were inimical to his retention in command. They held that his delay with a much superior army, to attack the enemy that remained at Bull Run after the defeat there of a portion of our forces, from the midst of the summer to the succeeding spring, when the enemy thought it to retire to a stronger position that the delay to attack the small force at Yorktown when the war was to be transferred to Richmond; that the delays and mistakes there, in keeping our army in the swamps of the Chickahominy until the enemy found opportunity to attack and defeat it, was proof that the command should pass into other hands. The President, though shaken, resisted the importunities then made to supplant the General. The battle of Antietam restored his confidence, though painfully disappointed in the failure to complete the defeat of the enemy by sending forward his reserve, when Burnside repeatedly urged it after carrying the bridge over the Antietam, seeing the enemy in flight, and requiring only the aid of reserve veterens to crush the enemy's rear guard, pressed forward to cover his retreat—The delay, then, it was contended, gave the enemy th night and the cucceeding day and night, to cross the Potomac. This fatal delay, and the refusal of McClellan to press a pursuit on Lee's demoralized army immediately after, when the fords of the Potomac gave him opportunity to do so, or to head him from his base nearer Richmond, by taking on the shorter line and cutting him off by interposing in front, were again made the grounds of a demand for his removal.

"The President adhered to him—went to him in his headquarters at Antietam—urged him to move to anticipate Lee and confront him, if not in the valley between the mountains, to interpose between him and the Rappahannock below them. This was the peremptory requirement of the President, appearen on the face of the well-reasoned letter he addressed to his general. He failed to meet the demands made on him by the man who took all the responsibility, who tried at first persuasion and at last exaction, and felt that there was nothing left but to carry out his resolution, which a sense of duty had compelled him to adopt. Here are the simple facts, and they explain the Presidents motives."

A New Plan.

The Copperhead party no longer hoping to elect McClellan in the face of the sweeping Union victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, now threaten to revolutionize the North when Lincoln is re-elected. This is just exactly what the Southern traitors did after the last Presidential election. As soon as they found that a majority of the people had chosen for President a man to whom they were opposed, they inaugurated a war to overthrow the very Government under which the election had been held. Their Northern sympathizers now threaten to try the same experiment.

No honest man wants any better evidence of the inherent disloyalty and lurking treason of a party, than to hear its members threaten to subvert by force the Government of the majority. Any and every man who declares that he will not submit to the will of a majority of the people, is a traitor.—Nothing less. He is not one whit better than Jeff. Davis, and instead of living in the North and taking part in our elections, he should at once go to the other side of the line, and be manly enough to fight there, with his brother traitors. We have no fears of these men who thus talk, attempting to carry their threats into execution. They place too high a value on their precious skins, to run the risk of having them perforated. They bluster and talk treason now, but after the election they will coo as gently as "sucking doves." Let no man be frightened by their vaporings, for that, and that only is the object of them all.

Fate of McClellan, if Elected.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says: I was at Niagara Falls this week, and talked with many secessionists on the Canada side, among whom were several of John Morgan's men, and some of Mosebys guerrillas. They talked very fiercely about our approaching Presidential election, and all concurred in the belief that if McClellan is elected he will be governed strictly and liteally by the Chicago platform. "If he is not," said one (and all the rest assented.) "he will be a dead man within thirty days after his inauguration; and Pendleton, as President, will bring around a peace which shall give us our independence, or establish slavery in every State in the Union. In that event the North shall pay our war debt, and the d—d Adolitionists shall be shot if they ever utter the treasonable doctrine of abolishing slavery." I asked who would kill McClellan? "Three hundred thousand men would quarrel for the privelege of doing it, if only his life stood between us and success," was the prompt reply. I believe these men were perfectly sincere in their declarations; and if McClellan should be elected, and attempt to put down the rebels, I wouldnot give tenpence for his life.

A Word for Thinking Men.

When a secret society of "peace Democrats organizes itself as a military body, with every member sworn to obedience, when it places itself under the supreme commandership of Mr. Vallandigham, when, for Indiana alone, it purchases thirty thousand revolvers, twenty thousand rifles, and endless supplies of fixed ammunition, when during civil war all this is done in secret by men who openly threaten resistance to tne decision of the majority in case an election goes against them, there are few who will hesitate to conclude that the object of such proceedings is to throw the country into anarchy, and that the first duty of the Government is to deprive the sonspirators of the means of mischief. There are two things connected with it which may not unnaturally excite surprise—why the Government should have contented itself wite merely seizing the arms, and why the Chicago Convention should have the effrontery to complain of the seizure.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, once a respectable man, but now fallen to the rebel Vice Presidency, says that he sees a "ray of light" for rebellion in the Chicago platform. That is where the platform has been punctured. If Alexander will watch patiently through all of November, instead of a single ray he will see whole illuminations shining through its shattered surface. The nothern lights are always most brilliant in November, and veryparticular preparations have beeen made to intensify them this fall.

"The Collossus of Rhodes, though made of brass nearly equal to that of Chicago, fell in attempting to stand over a much narrower gulf than separates the Chicago platform from Gen. McClellan's letter." This is Daniel S. Dickerson's vigorous illustration of the peculiar position of Gen. McClellan. Yet all the world knows, "Little Mac" is no Collossus.

Blackwood's Magazine

AND THE

British Reviews.

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Notwithstanding the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the enormous rise of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size and raising the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1864, to furnish our work complete, as heretofore, at the old rates, viz:

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Remittances and communications should be addressed to

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker St., bel. Broadway and Church St.

We also Publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By HENRY STEPHENS of Edinburgh and late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 page and numerous Engravings.

PRICE, $5, for the two vnlumes. By Mail $7.

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NEW GOODS
AT
OAK HALL!
BLOODY RUN, PA,

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

ANNOUNCE to their customers ond the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHES, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, wns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves, Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOS, BALMORALS AND GAITRS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

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SHAKERS &C.
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STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.
Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE.

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN-WARE.

BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles.

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.

Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

COSTAR'S
VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25 cent and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flask, $3.00 and $5.00 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known,"
"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the human family,"
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞ ! ! ! Beware ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY COSTAR.
☞ Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.
☞ Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in Bedford, Pa.

mar, 4. 1864—8 mo.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE
FARMERS.

THE Subscriber is agent of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

MACHINE SHOP OF

Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE.

BRYANT STRATTON & CO'S
CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Established in the following cities:

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S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Streets, New York, Brooklin, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleaveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwukee and St. Louis. Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is; to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end a most thorough course of busines training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting house. After becoming proficient in the science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c.; learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and dispatch.

Scholarships issued at one point, are good for an unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular.

Address. BRYANT, STRATTON & CO., *Philadelphia.*

jan. 29, 1864—9 mo.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson M'Candless, Judge U. S. Circuit Court, President.

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner. Penn and St. Clair streets.

THE LARGEST CHEAPEST AND BEST

$35.00

Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Mauufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons' at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institutien is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this college, by business men.

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Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

july 3, 1863—zz.

CLOTHING IN SCHELLSBURG.

HAVING lately purchased an excellent assortment of FALL AND WINTER Clothing consisting of

OVERCOATS, DRESS COATS, BUSINESS

Coats, Blouses, Vests, Pants, Hats and Caps White Shirts, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Roundabouts, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves and Notions in Variety. We invite our friends and all who desire to purchase, to give us a call at our

NEW STORE IN SCHELLSBURG.

Where, as we are doing business on the *One Price* system, we flatter ourselves we can render satisfaction by doing justice to every one. We thank our many customers for their Patronage, and do herewith solicit a continuance of the same kindness.

G. BERKSTRESSER & SON.

Schellsburg Pa. Sept. 12, 1864, (Sept. 16-tf.)

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS, SAMUEL H. TATE,

HAS opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.

Bedford, May 13, 1864-tf.

Subscribers to Bedford Inquirer.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS

PERSONS indebted to me for Subscription, Advertsing or Job-Work, will find it to their advantage to pay up, as I have determined to close up my accounts without a useless delay of two or three years. My bills are small and any one who desires to pay can do so without any great inconvenience. So pay up and save costs—as I will sue all indebted to me, for all sums, from Fifty cents upwards. Prompt attention to this notice may save trouble

J. R. DURBORROW.

Bed ford, May 27, 1864.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf

Baughman, Gump & Co.,

BLOODY RUN BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for
Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.

GIVE US A CALL! GIVE USA CALL!!

Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Diseases of the NerVous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES
WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,

PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoiniug Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Sprague prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT

Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

MILINERY GOODS!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER MILINERY GOODS

BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the latest styles, cheap for cash.

PATTERNS for Ladies and Childrens DRESSES—Stamping Patterns, Braiding and Embroidery.

Ladies and Childerns Dresses made to order on the most reasonable terms.

All business in her line will be promptly attended to.

pr. 22, 1864—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF
LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON.

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck, also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF

MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, Pa..

WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Filler.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

WILLIAM DIBERT.

Bedford, June 24, 1864.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALLEGHANY SEMINARY,

MALE AND FEMALE.

Rainsburg, Bedford County, Penna.

J. W. HUGHES, PRINCIPAL.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence Thursday, August the 8th.

The pleasant location, the morality of the place and the low rate of boarding, render this Institution desirable for students.

Boarding, with furnished room, $2.00 per week.
Tuition in English branches, $4.25 per Quarter.
For further information address

J. W. HUGHES,

July 8, 1864-tf. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,

apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER

march 18t 1864—tf.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The unsettled state of the market, and the net cash prices charged us for all the goods we buy now, compel us, in common with other business men, to require cash sales.

Hereafter, until business get into a more healthy condition, we must sell exclusively for cash.

In return for this favor from our customers, we promis them goods at the very lowest cash rates.

We are closing our books; our customers will please call and settle, all accounts are ready for settlement, and we are determined to close them.

Soliciting a continuance of your valued custom.

We remain truly your friends,
G. BLYMYER & SON.

Oct. 7, 1864-tf.

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the

AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING

Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.

THE BEDFORD HOUSE,

AT HOPEWELL,

BY HARRY DROLLINGER,

EVERY attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.

Hopewell, July 29, 1864 tf.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative wonderful efficacy in diseases of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in nuvance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperients, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lagness of Spirits, and Fits of Langnor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decreptitude arising from Old Age, it exercises on electric influence In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as an invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may betruly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers every where.

HEMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND EXTRACT
OF BUCHU.

Compound FluidExtract Buchu, is positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Grave and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, which the by Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance

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